Survey No. AA-34C

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

1. Name (indicate preferred name) Fort Meade - Industrial Bldg. Type

historic Camp Meade/Fort Leonard Wood

and/or common Fort Meade

2. Location

street & number Fort George G. Meade ___ not for publication

city, town Odenton _X_ vicinity of congressional district 3

state Maryland county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	_X_ public	_X_ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	_X_ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	_X_ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name United States Department of the Army

street & number The Pentagon telephone no.: 703-545-6700

city, town Arlington state and zip code VA

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber

street & number 7 Church Circle folio

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N/A

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. AA-34C

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
___ good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed	_X_ varied	
_X_ varied			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

(See Attached Sheet)

7. DESCRIPTION

Fort George G. Meade (Fort Meade) was established in 1918 as a temporary mobilization cantonment. From 1918 to 1974 the post served as a training facility for infantry and cavalry units. Since 1974, Fort Meade has served as the administrative center for the 1st Army Corps.

A reconnaissance architectural survey of the installation was undertaken during March 1993. The survey identified seven major usage typologies within the building stock of Fort Meade: domestic buildings, administration buildings, industrial buildings, transportation buildings, recreation buildings, education buildings, and health care buildings. A Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form was completed describing the Fort Meade elements that comprise each typological category.

Thirty-five industrial structures were identified at Fort Meade as a result of the reconnaissance survey. Industrial types identified included Warehouses (Building #36, #38, #40, #41, #62, #64, #65, #66, #67, #2204, #2207, #2211, #2240, #2241, #2242, #2243, #2244, #2266, #2271, #2275, #2276, #4201, #4203, #6507, #6507, #8497, #8880); Munitions Processing & Shop Facilities (#2246A); Communications Buildings (#4674, #6516); Subsistence Preparation Buildings (#61); Industrial Storage Buildings (#37, #43, #4272); and General Shops #2206.

Temporary industrial structures are located throughout the post, and are associated with the emergency mobilization program enacted in 1940. In 1983, Congress directed the Army to raze all remaining World War II temporary structures. The Army recognized that this category of structure possessed the exceptional qualities of significance necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) was negotiated in 1986 between the Department of Defense (DoD), the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to mitigate the effects of razing upon this resource base. As stipulated within the PMOA, major types of World War II temporary buildings were identified and recorded to the standards of HABS/HAER. Completion

of the PMOA stipulations was achieved in 1993. Reconnaissance survey of World War II temporary structures at Fort Meade identified the plan type of each structure to verify its mitigation under the auspices of the 1986 PMOA. Since World War II temporary structures are a nationally homogenous resource that have been subjected to intensive study, architectural descriptions of these resources are not included within the text of this form.

Building Descriptions

World War I (1917-1918)

Fort Meade was established as Camp Meade in 1917 as a temporary mobilization post. All of the buildings erected on post during this period were wood-frame temporary structures intended to last no longer than five years. Between 1926 and 1941 the Army undertook an aggressive campaign to raze the World War I temporary buildings still standing. Seventeen of the 26 World War I temporary buildings extant at Fort Meade are associated with the Industrial building types.

Buildings 36, 62-67, 2266, 2271, 2275, 2276, 4201, and 4203 are warehouses located along Rock Avenue. The warehouses were constructed parallel to the right-of-way of the W. B. &A R.R. Building 6507 is a storehouse located on York Avenue. These structures exhibit general architectural characteristics common in First World War temporary buildings. They are rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed, wood-frame buildings supported by concrete piers. Original board-and-batten siding has been replaced with plain vertical board. Investigation of photographic records included with Completion Reports at the Suitland Branch of the National Archives reveals that original fenestration patterns have been altered, in all cases through the infilling of door and window openings. Little original hardware remains intact. All of the structures' gable roofs are sheathed with asphalt shingles.

Three First World War warehouses located along Pepper Road in Fort Meade *(Buildings 2241-2243)* exhibit different architectural characteristics from the warehouses located along Rock Avenue.

Buildings 2241-2243 were constructed in a contiguous line. Like the warehouses on Rock Road, these structures exhibited the features typical of First World War temporary construction. During the 1930s brick party walls were erected between the structures and at the gable ends, as a fire protection measure. The gables of the brick walls exhibit stepped parapets. Original board-and-batten siding has been replaced with plain vertical board. Little original hardware remains intact. Building 2206 is a rectangular, one-story, wood-frame, gable-roofed building that has been similarly altered. Building 2206 has been altered to accommodate administrative space.

Building 2226 is a relatively unaltered example of a First World War storehouse. The structure occupies a rectangular footprint, extends one story in height, is of wood frame construction, and is sheltered by a gable roof. Though the building's board and batten siding has been replaced with clapboard, the structure retains much of its original hardware and fenestration pattern.

Inter-War Period (1919-1939)

Camp Meade was retained by the Army after the conclusion of the First World War. The Army estimated that paying reparations to land owners for damages caused by the construction of the temporary mobilization cantonment would exceed the cost of purchasing the land outright, and would preserve the $6,000,000 worth of construction undertaken to establish Camp Meade. In 1928 the Army changed Camp Meade's status from temporary cantonment to permanent post, and the installation was redesignated Fort Leonard Wood (Fort Meade already existed in South Dakota). Complaints from the citizens of Pennsylvania resulted in the changing of Fort Leonard Wood's name to Fort George G. Meade. During the period in which the name of the post was

being debated, construction of the first permanent buildings at the installation was underway. Between 1928 and 1934 the core of the post was planned, designed, and constructed. Selected temporary structures constructed during the establishment of Camp Meade were altered during this period; the temporary structural system was removed, and brick exteriors were erected around the exposed interior to match the Colonial Revival structures being erected within the post's core. Sporadic construction was undertaken between 1935 and 1939 on an as-needed basis.

Building 37, currently vacant, was constructed in 1934. Located on Rock Avenue, this building is a one-story, rectangular plan, one-bay, brick structure utilizing a five course common bond. A gable roof sheathed with slate shingles shelters the building. The building's primary entrance consists of a single plywood door, centrally located in the primary (north) elevation, and accessed via a single concrete step. The side and rear elevations incorporate a single industrial, metal sash window centrally located in each elevation. A brick header lintel and a concrete sill flank the windows above and below. Window units are six-light pivot units surrounded by six fixed lights. No glazed panels remain in the windows.

Portions of *Building 61*, located on Rock Avenue, were constructed during the initial development of Fort Meade in 1918. Extensive renovations were undertaken in 1931 to convert the structure into an operable post bakery. The building was gutted, ovens installed, wings of the structure were razed, the electrical and plumbing systems were replaced, and brick walls were erected to enclose areas exposed during structural razing. Currently the structure occupies an "L" shaped footprint. A concrete pad foundation supports the five course Common Bond brick walls that terminate at a gable roof. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. Entry is gained to the building through the east, north, and west elevations. None of the elevations are clearly primary in use. A wood frame addition extends from the building's east elevation to create the "L" plan. Situated within this wing also is a recessed loading dock. Windows throughout the structure

are three-light fixed over six-light hopper, industrial sash units. An interior brick chimney rises from the northeast corner of the building.

The Commissary (Building 41) and Quartermaster Warehouses (Buildings 38 & 40) are one story brick structures occupying rectangular footprints. The structures are situated in a row along the south right-of-way of Rock Avenue. In 1918 warehouses were established on the sites occupied by these three buildings. As with Building 61, the walls of the First World War temporary structures were razed, and brick walls were erected on the 1918 foundations. The commissary was erected in 1929, and the warehouses in 1934. The warehouses are utilitarian buildings constructed with flat roofs. The front elevations of the warehouses incorporate between four and six loading bays housing overhead metal cargo doors. Single wooden pedestrian doors are located on the gable-end elevations. Stepped brick parapets are situated at the gable ends. The commissary is composed of two warehouses joined at the gable ends. A concrete loading dock spans the length of the building. The corners of all three structures are decorated with brick quoins.

Building 2240, located on Pepper Road, is a warehouse built in 1934 that repeats the architectural vocabulary exhibited in the quartermaster's warehouses. The only difference between these structures is that Building 2240 exhibits concrete loading docks adjacent to both eave elevations.

Buildings 2246A & B were constructed as vehicle maintenance facilities. Building 2246A is a one story, rectangular plan, steel frame garage structure, sheltered by a gable roof. The east gable end of Building 2246A intersects the eave wall of Building 2246B. Building 2246 B is a one story, rectangular plan, masonry structure sheltered by a gable roof. This structure is currently used as administrative space. Primary access is gained through an integral porch located in the north gable-end of the building. Building 2246 C is a one story, rectangular plan, wood frame warehouse structure attached to building 2246 A. Building 2246 C is sheltered by a gable roof

sheathed with asphalt shingles. Entries are incorporated in the eave elevations of the structure. The north gable end of Building 2246 C is contiguous with the south gable end of building 2246 B.

Building 4674, the Fort Meade Museum, was constructed in 1934 as a telephone exchange. Located on Leonard Wood Drive, it is a one-story building sheltered by a gable roof and occupying an irregular plan. A concrete sill supports the building's walls. Stucco cladding on the building's walls obscures the building's structural system. Fenestration in the building is limited to a primary and a rear entry. Four former windows are evident beneath the stucco in the building's north gable end. Asphalt shingles sheath the building's gable roof. The building's primary entrance is located in the east elevation of the structure. A modern porch incorporating a tri-sided pyramidal roof and glass sheet walls shelters the primary entrance. The hypotenuse of the triangular porch is contiguous with Building 4647's east elevation. Rear entry is gained through a single metal door located in the mid-point of the rear (west) elevation.

Reserve Component Activity

In 1920 Congress passed the National Defense Act, which established Army reserve programs. The reserve programs were intended to negate the scope of mobilization that had been necessary in World War I. The Army Reserve, Army National Guard, and Civilian Military Training Camps were programs established under this act. Training activities for civilians enrolled in these programs were carried out during the summer at various installations throughout the nation. Fort Meade became a host center for reserve training activities in 1921. From 1921 to 1924 the reserve component members were housed in the World War I temporary buildings remaining from the establishment of the post. By 1924 the buildings had deteriorated badly enough that the post commandant requested that the buildings be razed and salvaged to create tent platforms. His request was granted. In 1930 the wooden tent platforms were replaced with concrete tent

platforms, and soon semi-permanent buildings were being constructed to further accommodate the reservists.

Building 6527 was constructed to serve as a post exchange facility. This building is a one story, seven bay, structural clay tile building sheltered by a gable roof. The structure occupies a rectangular footprint. A one story wood frame addition extends from the structure's north gable end. The building's windows are boarded with plywood. The primary entry is composed of a hinged pair of vertical board doors.

World War II (1940-1945)

Fort Meade served many functions during the Second World War, though its primary mission was the basic training of men inducted into the infantry. Also housed at Fort Meade during this period were a Prisoner of War camp, the United States Prisoner of War information center which maintained records concerning the disposition of captures enemy and American troops, a Tank Destroyer School, expanded Army Baker's and Cook's School facilities, a Special Service Unit (entertainment) Training Center, and a reception center for soldiers rotated state-side.

Building 2244, an oil storage building, was built in 1941. Located behind Building 2246 on Pepper Road, this building is a one story rectangular brick structure built on a poured concrete pad foundation, and sheltered by a shed roof. The building's brick walls are lain in 5:1 Common Bond. Roof sheathing is not visible. The north "gable" elevation is the primary facade, and exhibits one vertical board door. The west elevation exhibits no openings. A twelve-light, fixed industrial sash window is situated in the east elevation. The south elevation exhibits a nine-light, industrial sash awning window. A corrugated metal shed roof is supported on the west elevation by five triangular metal braces. The shed roof shelters two cylindrical waste oil containers located at the base of the east elevation.

Building 4272, a cold storage facility, was built in 1941. Located at the intersection of Rock Avenue and Redwood Road, it is a one story, rectangular, eight bay building constructed of reinforced concrete and sheltered by a flat roof exhibiting wide eaves. The foundation of the structure is a reinforced concrete pad, from which the building's reinforced concrete walls rise to terminate at a flat reinforced concrete roof. Facing west, the primary elevation exhibits seven hinged, wooden, insulated refrigeration doors, and a wood, hinged office door. Both the primary and rear elevations possess concrete loading docks that span the entire elevation width. The north and south elevations are punctuated only by three foundation-level, small, rectangular louvered wooden vents. Rear entries to the cold storage bays and full story, louvered metal vents for the refrigeration machinery define the rear elevation. The cold storage facility's office is located in the center of the building, and the only windows in the structures are set in the office walls. Windows are four-light metal casement, and six-light, metal sash pivot with three-light units flanking the pivot unit above and below.

Post-World War II (1946-1953)

After the Second World War ended, Fort Meade again housed armored units. Few buildings were constructed during this period as military budgets were small. Construction was carried out on an as-needed basis. The eruption of the Korean Police Action in 1950 caused an increase in activity at Fort Meade, but nowhere near the levels attained during World Wars I and II.

Building 2204, an inflammable material storehouse, was built in 1946. Located near Chisholm Avenue, it is a one story, six bay, "T" plan structure sheltered by a gable roof. A concrete sill foundation supports the building's vertical board clad walls. The building's gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. Double and single door entries are located in all elevations.

Primary entry is gained through the south elevation, in the base of the stem in the "T." Windows throughout the structure are one-light over one-light, double hung aluminum sash units.

Building 3900, an adjunct to the MARS station at Fort Meade, was built in 1953. Located on Cooper Avenue, it is a one story, three bay structure occupying a rectangular footprint. Supported by a poured concrete pad, concrete block walls rise to form a parapet around the structure's flat roof. The roof sheathing is not visible. Primary entry is through the south elevation. A set of double doors are set into a central, plain, recessed entry vestibule. A flat-roofed porch supported shelters the entryway. The porch roof is supported by metal poles that are set into the building at a 45° angle. The bays to either side of the entry are infilled with glass block. Large window bays throughout the building are occupied by glass blocks or window units composed of a four-light awning window over a two-light fixed industrial sash unit and flanked above and below by four-light transom and sill. Brick piers divide the bays infilled with glass block; three bays in both the east and west elevations. The east elevation is also occupied by large louvered metal vents that are mounted by six-light awning over three-light fixed industrial sash window units. An exterior chimney of brick is situated near the mid-point of the west elevation.

Building 8492, an oil storage shed, was built in 1950. Located on O'Brien Road, it is a one story, one bay, concrete block structure occupying a square footprint. The concrete block walls of the building terminate at a shed roof; the roof's sheathing material is not visible. Primary access is gained from a wooden loading dock adjacent to the building's south elevation. Access is gained through wooden double doors. The east, north, and west elevations are punctuated only by small louvered wooden vents situated near the building's eave line.

Building 8880, a storehouse, was built in 1949. Located on Zimborski Avenue, it is a one story, four bay, concrete block structure occupying a rectangular footprint. The concrete block walls of the building terminate at a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Primary access is within the south elevation. One sliding track, wooden door remains, of four original units. The

other three doorway in the primary elevation are infilled with concrete block. Rear elevation is obscured by the hillside into which the structure is bermed. The east and west elevations exhibit three, two-light metal sash casement window units.

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-34C

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	_X_ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600–1699	_X_ architecture	___ education	_X_ military	___ social/ humanitarian	
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
_X_ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: X A __B X C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: X national __state __local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

(See Attached Sheet)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data

Regions:	Western Shore
Period:	Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930 Modern Period, 1930-Present
Theme:	Military
Resource Type:	Industrial Buildings
Buildings:	Warehouses - 36, 38, 40, 41, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 2204, 2207, 2211, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2266, 2271, 2275, 2276, 4201, 4203, 6507, 8497, 8880 Munitions Processing & Shop Facilities - 2246A Communications - 4674, 6516 Subsistence Preparation - 61 Industrial Storage - 37, 43, 4272 General Shops - 2206
Total Building Count:	35

Summary

Fort George G. Meade (Fort Meade) was established in 1918 as a World war I temporary mobilization camp. From 1918 to 1974, Fort Meade served as a training facility for infantry and cavalry units. Since 1974, Fort Meade has served as the administrative center for the 1st Army Corps.

Building Type Summary

General and Specialized Shops

During the nineteenth century, Quartermaster shops performed all repairs required on a military installation, including saddles, harnesses, metal items, and minor building repairs. Specific shops were constructed to support the main mission of the installation. Cavalry posts required

saddler and blacksmiths. Artillery posts required more of the metal trades. Generally all shops could be housed in a one story building. During the twentieth century, weaponry and transportation technology became more sophisticated. The Quartermaster Department was required to provide specialized shops to repair specialized material such as munitions, weapons, weapons systems, motorized vehicles, and other special items.

World War I (1917-1918)

In April, 1917 the United States entered World War I, which had been raging in Europe since 1914. For the United States Army, this war posed new problems that fully challenged its capabilities. The war spurred the introduction of new weapons, such as machine guns, poison gas, airplanes, tanks, and indirect artillery. In 1916 the Army's total strength was 108,399 officers and enlisted personnel; by 1918 America's mobilization effort raised that number of personnel to 2,395,742 (Weigley 1984:599).

Crucial to the Army's expansion was its ability to provide built facilities to support the new recruits, to shelter them while they were trained and organized. The magnitude of the Army's expansion led to the establishment of temporary cantonments to accommodate the burgeoning number of new recruits. The War Department planned to construct 32 temporary cantonments by September 1, with each cantonment capable of sheltering 40,000 soldiers. Responsibility for the establishment of these camps was removed from the Quartermaster General and placed in a special "Cantonment Division" later called the "Construction Division", that reported directly to the Secretary of War (Risch 1962:605-609).

The cantonments were divided into two categories: (1) camps for mobilized National Guard units, and (2) camps for new National Army units composed of recently conscripted soldiers. Because the National Guard units were expected to require minimal training, the War Department decided to shelter the soldiers in tents, and to construct only a minimum number of wooden buildings. The National Army cantonments housed trainees in wooden barracks that were

intended to remain structurally sound no longer than five years. Both types of cantonment contained road networks, electric and water supplies, and other required utilities (Risch 1962:605-609). Because the National Guard camps used canvas shelters, they were concentrated in the southern states, while the National Army camps were distributed across the nation (War Department *Annual Report* 1918:64-65).

One of the National Army cantonments was established near the town of Admiral, Maryland. It was named Camp Meade, in honor of the Union Commander at the Battle of Gettysburg. On June 17, 1918 the Army leased the land for Camp Meade, and signed a contract to begin construction of the facility. Construction began almost immediately after the contract was signed. The largest problem facing the construction force at Camp Meade was a lack of available laborers within a reasonable commuting distance of the camp. Temporary quarters and a commissary were constructed to solve this problem by housing the construction crews on-site. Construction proceeded quickly to prepare the facility to receive troops by September 15, 1918 (RG 92, Completion Reports, Camp Meade MD). Camp Meade cost $16,200,000 to establish, and was one of the larger cantonments constructed. Camp Meade had a capacity of 52,575 soldiers (Crowell 1919:546).

With the end of the First World War in November 1918, American interest in military affairs declined sharply. The war left an enormous debt that limited military expenditures. Directly after the close of the war, discussion began concerning the closing of temporary facilities leased by the War Department for the emergency mobilization. Political pressure resulted in fewer facility closings than anticipated. Camp Meade was one of the temporary cantonments that the Army decided to retain. In 1919 the War Department included Camp Meade on a list of leased installations that it planned to acquire through outright purchase. The total area purchased consisted of 7,500 acres (United States Congress 1919:44-45).

Immediately after the war ended Camp Meade served as a demobilization center (Ft. Meade Museum 1985:8). In 1919 the post was designated an Overseas Replacement Depot. Its

mission no longer encompassed the training of new recruits, but the processing of soldiers sent to Germany for occupation duty (RG 407, Project File, Camp Meade, 333.3). A tank school was also established at Camp Meade in 1919.

Though Camp Meade was purchased by the Army after the First World War, no new structures were constructed to supplement or replace the temporary structures that were built when the camp was established. By the mid-1920s the exceptionally poor condition of First World War temporary structures located at the Army's posts became a source of frequent complaints throughout the Army, because of both the miserable living conditions they provided and the danger of fire. In his 1925 *Annual Report* the Secretary of War complained that "No graver problem faces the War Department to-day than that of providing adequate shelter. The officers ... are in constant dread of ... [fire] in the groups of temporary wooden buildings" (War Department, *Annual Report*, 1925:19).

Although World War I temporary buildings throughout the Army were in deplorable condition, Camp Meade buildings were exceptionally poor. Even the War Department G-4 conceded that the Camp Meade buildings were the worst in the nation. In 1924 the post commander received permission to tear down 74 of the temporary buildings, which were being used during summer training camps held at Camp Meade (RG 407, Project File Camp Meade, 333.1 & 600.5).

Upgrade of Facilities at Fort Meade

Between 1921 and 1926 the average yearly construction budget for the entire Army was approximately $755,800. The First World War temporary structures had been designed to last no longer than five years and were deteriorating faster than repairs were funded. In the mid-1920s the condition of the First World War temporary structures at Army posts was brought to public attention. Pressure was put on Congress to alleviate the poor living conditions at Army installations throughout the nation. In response, Congress authorized the War Department to sell

43 military installations, or portions thereof, and to deposit the money received from sales into a special fund designated the "Military Post Construction Fund." By the second half of the 1920s the Office of the Quartermaster General, which had responsibility for post construction, was conducting a major renovation of Army installations (Risch 1962:713-715).

The Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps organized all aspects of the nationwide construction program. Led by Major General B. F. Cheatham, Quartermaster General, the Construction Division assembled an impressive group of both military and civilian architects, engineers, planners, designers, and landscape architects to oversee the program. The first chief of the Construction Service's Engineering Division was Lt. Col. Francis B. Wheaton who had worked at the architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White. The Supervising Architect was Luther M. Leisenring, who had worked with Cass Gilbert (Grashof 1986:54). Installation plans were reviewed by George B. Ford, a noted urban planner who was retained by the Quartermaster Department as a consultant. Ford combined efficient, workable plans with planning concepts used in the "City Beautiful" and "Garden City" movements. The goal of these professionals was to develop efficient, cohesive, and pleasant environments with reasonable expenditures. Curved streets were used wherever possible in place of the straight lines that characterized previous installations.

New standardized building plans were issued incorporating current building techniques such as reinforced concrete framing. Barracks were generally larger, housing more men than earlier barrack designs. Experiments were made to house an entire regiment in a single barracks. Officers' housing became compact, utilizing one or two story designs. Apartments were constructed at training installations to accommodate student officers. Design elements were planned to be appropriate to local materials, climate, and history of the locations of the installations. The Georgian Colonial Revival architectural style was used for installations located from new England to Virginia, the Midwest, and the Pacific Northwest. Spanish Colonial Revival styles were used in the South, Western Plains, Southwest, and California.

In 1928 the War Department decided to upgrade Camp Meade from "camp" status to that of a permanent post. Normally, facilities which are upgraded retain their "patron" name, and merely exchange the prefix which designates them as temporary, such as "Camp," for the prefix which designates them as permanent, or "Fort." But the Army already had a Fort Meade in South Dakota, so Camp Meade was given an entirely new name. On March 2, 1928 the Secretary of War re-named Camp Meade as Fort Leonard Wood, in honor of a former Army Chief of Staff. The name change angered some Pennsylvania residents, who felt that the change slighted General Meade, who had been a resident of Pennsylvania. They complained to their Congressmen, who responded by inserting a clause in an appropriations bill designating the post as Fort George G. Meade. On March 5, 1929 the War Department implemented the legislation in General Order #6, March 5, 1929 (RG 407, Project File Ft. Meade, 680.9; Maryland Historical Society 1950:129-130).

Construction had already begun on permanent facilities at Camp Meade when it was upgraded to Fort status. The structures at Fort Meade were built in the Georgian Colonial Revival style, like structures at other posts throughout the northeast. Francis Wheaton, a Quartermaster Corps architect, noted that Camp Meade's architecture was modified slightly to resemble Doughoregan Manor, the estate house of Maryland Revolutionary War statesman Charles Carroll (Wheaton 1928:101-3; Nurse 1928:14-16; Ford 1929:19-22). The first permanent structures built at Fort Meade were barracks for enlisted soldiers assigned to the tank units at the post. The buildings now designated Meade Hall, Pulaski Hall, and the Post Headquarters were completed in 1928. Shortly afterwards construction of infantry barracks began. Construction commenced officer and non-commissioned officer (NCO) family housing in 1931, and continued through 1934.

Along with improved quarters came associated personnel support buildings. A new hospital was completed in 1930. Other additions to the post included brick stables in 1934, a headquarters building in 1935, and a fire station in 1935. This phase of construction at Fort Meade was centered around the Rogue's Harbor Branch of the Little Patuxent River, which runs through the post. The structures built during this building campaign form the present core of Fort Meade.

Removal of the World War I temporary buildings continued throughout the 1920s and 1930s. The last World War I temporary buildings to be razed under the rehabilitation program were removed just before American entry into the Second World War (RG 92, OQMG Geographic Correspondence file, Ft. Meade, 600.1 - 600.5; *Washington Star* Nov 17, 1940).

Second World War (1940-1945)

Fort Meade experienced another period of major construction activity between 1940 and 1942. Once again construction at Fort Meade was spurred by conflict in Europe. And once again the buildings constructed were temporary structures.

United States Army mobilization plans between 1919 and 1940 anticipated training green American recruits at European facilities. Consequently, plans for mobilization in the United States during this period concentrated on utilizing facilities where recruits could be assembled into units and transported to Europe for appropriate military training. In 1931, Douglas MacArthur, Army Chief of Staff, stated "That great cantonments, such as we had in the World War, will not be constructed. Full utilization of Federal, State, County, and municipal buildings will be made as troop shelter. Where necessary, arrangements will be made to use privately owned buildings" (Fine & Remington 1972:66-67).

In June of 1940 the German Army conquered continental Europe, capturing many of the facilities that the United States Army intended to use as training centers in the event of American mobilization. In response, Congress authorized a massive, nation-wide mobilization program, like that undertaken during the First World War. The mobilization program was implemented in anticipation of possible American involvement in the war.

This mobilization program expanded the size of the Army and established training installations for new recruits. The War Department carried out the manpower supplement through measures such as the inclusion of the National Guard into Federal service, an increase in the size of the regular Army, and the 1940 Selective Service Act.

During the 1930s, a set of comprehensive building plans for temporary mobilization structures had been drafted by the Office of the Quartermaster General. This set of plans, known as the 700 Series, improved upon the designs of structures built during the First World War mobilization. When Congress passed the Emergency Construction Act in June 1940, these plans were implemented. The standardized plans were flexible, easily adaptable to base-specific architectural programs, and rapidly constructed (Fine & Remington 1972:73,115-117; Wasch et al. [1992]:7-10).

As part of the Emergency Construction Program, Ft. Meade officials commenced in September to construct buildings to accommodate mobilized National Guard Infantry divisions, anti-tank battalions, and a tank battalion (Fine & Remington 1972:199; RG 160, Box 2, Mobilization Division, Command Installations Branch, Construction History, 1942-1946). In the early Fall of 1940, officials picked an Architect-Engineer firm and Contractor for the project and made decisions about locating and constructing these new cantonment areas at Fort Meade. The J.E. Greiner Company of Baltimore received the Architect-Engineer contract on 24 September 1940, and the Consolidated Engineering Company of Baltimore signed the Constructing Contractor's agreement on 26 September 1940.

Construction of the cantonment began on October 2, 1940, and ended on May 1, 1941 (RG 77, Completion Reports, Vol.6; RG 77, Completion Reports, Vol. 6A). During this time, officials expanded the installation of "251 permanent brick and 218 wooden temporary buildings" with the addition of barracks, officers' quarters, post exchanges, repair shops, dental clinics, and other buildings (Fort Meade Museum 1985:12; RG 77, Completion Reports, Vol. 6A). Some 18,000 workers completed $15,680,055.97 in building construction during the building period (Maryland Historical Society 1950:130; RG 77 Completion Reports, Vol. 6).

Besides affecting the types of "temporary" buildings workers constructed on its own grounds, Fort Meade played a role in determining the final appearance of these structures nationwide. The Army originally decided to save money during the build-up by not painting the

temporary structures. However, this stand changed when President Roosevelt directed that all temporary Army structures be painted following a visit he made to Camp Meade in 1940 (Fine & Remington 1972:172).

In late 1941, Fort Meade also grew in size as the government acquired land for the post. The purchase of 6,137.87 acres of land increased the installation's area to 13,878.65 acres, the majority of which was deeded to the Interior Department in 1989 (Maryland Historical Society 1950:130; Washington Star December 6, 1940).

Through the construction of the 700 Series (and 800 Series--an improvement of 700 Series plans implemented in 1941) temporary wood-frame buildings, the United States Army increased its housing capacity from 200,000 persons in 1939 to 6,000,000 persons by the conclusion of the mobilization program in the fall of 1944. Innovations in construction technologies were developed during the war mobilization program. Standardized plans and prefabrication of building units were refined in the design and construction of 700 and 800 Series buildings. Contractors employed to erect mobilization structures during the program used same building techniques after the war as a basis for cost effective civilian housing construction.

Post War Period (1946-1953)

After the veterans of the Second World War were processed through the discharge center at Fort Meade, the post returned to a peacetime quiet. In June 1947, the United States Second Army established its headquarters at Fort Meade. Second Army exercised control of Army units within the mid-Atlantic region. Another indication of a return to peace time patterns was the return of R.O.T.C. summer camp at the conclusion of the war (Ft.Meade Museum 1985:17).

The peacetime pace of the post suddenly changed to wartime commotion when the Korean Conflict erupted in 1950. The World War II barracks were reopened to process new draftees into the Army. In September 1950, the 2053d Reception Center, an Army Reserve unit, was activated to process new soldiers (*Washington Star*, January 28, 1951).

Other units have transferred in and out of Fort Meade during the post World War II years. Among the most important of the Army units was the 2nd Region Army Air Defense Command. With the Air Defense Command came a battery from the 36th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, intended to protect the nation's capital from an air attack (*Washington Star*, October 27, 1957; April 15, 1955, December 21, 1953). A 1966 guide to Army posts published by the editors of the *Army Times* described Fort Meade units as a conglomeration of activities (Army Times 1966:149).

Physically the post has improved steadily. World War II temporary buildings have been replaced by more modern quarters and administrative buildings. Some of the more significant additions include a Capehart Housing project in the 1960s, a new Post Exchange and Commissary complex, and a new First Army headquarters building at Pershing Hall. Tipton Airfield was constructed in 1960. In 1952 the Department of Defense announced plans to move the National Security Agency to Fort Meade. By 1954 construction had begun of facilities for the communications intelligence agency. The first building project was complete by 1957, but the agency had expanded so rapidly that further construction began in 1963. Today the National Security Agency, with accompanying security personnel, is one of the largest activities on Fort Meade (Bamford 1982:59-60).

Today the post continues its tradition of service to the United States Army. Although the National Security Agency is its largest tenant organization, the post supports a variety of smaller organizations. Its long association with reserve component training is continued through the role of First Army in assisting the Guard and Reserve.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. AA-34C

(See Attached Sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Ca. 6000

Quadrangle name Portions of U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute Laruel, Md; Odenton, Md; Savage, Md; and Relay, Md. **Quadrangle scale** _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See Attached Sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	**code**	N/A	**county**	N/A	**code**	N/A
state		**code**		**county**		**code**	

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Hugh McAloon/Architectural Technician

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc. **date** July 7, 1993

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The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
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Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Fort Meade's southwestern boundary is defined by Maryland Route 32. Fort Meade's northeastern boundary begins at the intersection of Route 32 and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway, Route 295. The northwestern boundary of Fort Meade parallels Route 295 towards the northeast until the intersection of that roadway with Maryland Route 175, Annapolis Road. From that intersection, the installation boundary parallels Annapolis Road in an arch to the southeast, until Route 175 intersects with Maryland Route 32. The boundary parallels Route 32 southwestward until the road arches westward. At that point the boundary turns south to encompass a circle of ammunition magazines constructed during World War II, and returns northward to Route 32. The post boundary continues to follow route 32 until the road turns northwest-ward. At that point the boundary diverges to the south, extending approximately 1600 feet, and turns west to parallel the Tipton Army Airfield runway. At the end of the runway the boundary turns north to rejoin Route 32, encompassing Tipton Army Airfield. The post boundary continues to parallel Route 32 to the northwest until that road intersects with the Baltimore-Washington Parkway. The territory bounded by this perimeter encompasses the current remainder of lands purchased in 1920 to establish the post. Original Camp Meade territory situated south of the current post boundaries was ceded to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the auspices of the Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988.